Clarles Navier is not the man to remain idle, if there was work to be done. The navigation is not yet free, and he may be waiting till his flotilla of gunboats is ready. The popular feeling in Sweden against Russia is ready. The popular testing in Swean again, the English Admiral was cheered through the streets by the populace of Stockhelm, and the students of Upsala chartered a steamer to proceed to the fleet and sang national sough

under the bows of the Duke of Weilington.

When the war does commence in carnest, a rising in
Sweden is not imprebable. A promise to restore Finland to her would make it certain. Sweden would prove a powerful ally so near the Russingshores. The Swedes have not forgotten how, under Charles XII., they made head against Russin. Meantime, Sweden will observe a

strict neutrality.

Our latest advices from Constantinopleare by letter to Our latest advices from constanting the test of the 26th April, and by telegraph to the 30th. The Sultan is reported seriously indisposed. The bombardment of Odessa was not then known at the Turkish capital. A difference had arisen between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Porte relative to the expulsion of the Greeks. The French Ambassador demanded that the Roman Ca-tholic Greeks should not be included in the banishment. The Porte said it could make no exceptions, and was sup-ported by Lord de Redellife. It is said (but this requires confirmation) that the French Envoy threatened to leave Constantinople. We learn by te'egraph that the misunderstanding has been arranged; but how, we are still ignorant. Lord Ragian, the English Commander in-Chief, had arrived at Constantinople. Marshal St. Arnaud was hourly expected.

From the Turkish Greek Provinces of Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia—to which latter province the insurrection had spread—we have the most disastrous accounts of murder, slaughter and rapine. No quarter is given on either side. The insurgents, though supported by the Greek government, have no chance. Russia sent money, but all the arms and animunition sent to them are selzed by English and French cruisers. According to telegraphic desputch, dated Athens, May 2, the insurjents have been beaten on all sides.

The state of the Turkish army in Asia is most deplor ble. The soldiers are literally starving, and have no honey. The Russians will soon be down upon them. In outbreak is feared there, if they are not speedily re

Some sensation has been created by the announcement in the Paris Moniteur, of the formation of two French camps -one hundred and fifty thousand men, at St. Omer, the other of fifty thousand, at Marseilles. The camp at St. Omer is regarded by many as a demonstration against Prussis—by others it is regarded as a preparatory step to sending a French land force to assist the fleets in the

The attitude of Prussia is still hostile to the Western Powers. The king has dismissed General Bonin, his Minister of War, for saying that an alliance with Russia Minister of War, for saying that an alliance with Russia would be murder of German interests. On the other hand Austria gives signs of drawing closer towards the Western Powers. All this is enigmatical. Both Powers signed the last protocol at Vienna, and an offensive and defensive treaty has recently been signed between them. Yet one pulls one way and the other another. How is this to be explained? Identity of action ought to be the result of identity of opinion. The Vladika of Montene-gro has raised his standard against the Turks, and Aus-

gro has raised his standard against the Turks, and Austria will, it is said, immediately act against him, and by so doing commence hostilities against Russia, for which Power the Vladika has declared himself.

A great meeting was held at Paris, at the hotel Lambert, on the 3d of May, the auniversary of the day upon which the Polish constitution was promulgated, in 1791.

Prince Gartoryski took the chair, and in an eloquent constitution was promised out the necessity of upon amongst the speech pointed out the necessity of union amongst the Poles in the war now waging against Russia. He said he was sure that if General Wysocki succeeded in forming a Polish legion in Turkey, that other illustrious Poles would not hesitate to serve under him. The Prince held out the prospect of a regeneration of Poland.

Naval Operations—The War Budget of England—Position of the Northern Powers—Strength of Louis Napoleon— The Conduct of Greece—The Effect of the War in Eng-

Admiral Dundas, who commands the Black Sea fleet, has chastised Odessa for firing on a flag of truce. This is the first serious blow that has been given to Russia. If Dundas is now active and victorious, his previous tardi-Oundas is now active and victorious, his previous tardi-sess will be forgotten, or at least forgiven. The British Inisters and the nation are proud and pleased with that he has just done. Old Charley Napier has done jothing serious yet in the Baltic. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has brought in a little bill for war expenses, of about £6,000,000 sterling, and John Bull looks blank enough at it. The tories say there would have been no war if Aberdeen had not been Prime Ministers, and this appears true enough for the very

Minister; and this appears true enough, for the very moment the Czar heard of Aberdeen being in office he could not conceal his joy; he proclaimed the friendship that existed between Aberdeen and himself, and immediately revived his designs on Turkey. The English peo-ple, even when convinced that they owe the war to will scarcely regret, however, the fall of Lord

against making prizes of Russian merchantmen engaged in peaceful traffic. It does seem miscrable work for British vessels of war intercepting poor Finland salt the Crar that he has a joint to his neck than by spoiling

egainst him.

The Chanceller of the Exchequer is losing caste; he cannot raise the wind. That is a bad sign. His financial measures may be right in theory, but their scope and tendency are not obvious enough for practical men. Mr. the head of the great house of that name, is dead against the Chancellor's policy.

The Northern Powers—Austria, Prussia, Denmark and

Baring, the head of the great house of that name, is dead against the Chancellor's policy.

The Northern Powers—Austria, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden—atill stand aloof, evidently afraid to take a side. The governments sympathize with Russia—the people with the Western Powers. Naver were statesmen in such a predicament as those of the Northern kingdoms. They dread the success of France and England, because liberalism would then triumph; and they dread the triumph of Russia, because of its grasping ambition and their own weakness. Their neutrality cannot, however, last long. It will scarcely be regretted if Austria side with Russia, because of her orimes against liberty. If she side with the Western powers, Russia will probably attempt to site up Hungary and Italy. It is generally believed, however, that neither Kossuth or Mazzini will be fools enough to be cats' paws of Russia, who would assist in crushing them as soon as her ends were answered. It is not improbable, however, but what Poland, Hungary, and Italy, will get their own out of the coming struggle. With regard to France, the Emperor has acted so judiciously no one is safer on his throne than he is at the present time. Nothing is now said against him by the English press, and the republican refugees in England and the channel islands, who have made sure of their restoration to France, are about to emigrate to the United States.

Englishmen occasionally have their misgivings about the Turks. Although they feel the necessity of keeping Russia out of Coustantinople, they cannot help knowing that the Turks, with many estimable qualities, are destitute of go-a-head ones, and, mixed as they are with Christians as numerous as themselves, there will always be internal struggles which no government can endure for heady of the English ministers to enter into a war on he-half of Turkey. The present war will be most wallands for one the missient when the missient would pay, no matter how way or expensive, because would pay, no matter how way or expensive, because wo

Ministry will have a pretty time of it before they get the war fares.

The war abserve overything—nothing else is thought of as if it were a life and death struggle. Nothing is read but the newspapers—the ordinary book trade is rulned. The news brought by the Hermann from the United States, on Sunday, was scarcely noticed in the London papers, and Australia is completely ignored. The steam packet owners who lend their ships to government for the conveyance of troops, and army and navy contractors, are making fortunes.

The whole of the early fruit crop in England has been desired by the cold and ungenial weather.

In English stock market has shown an upward tender in day, owing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's

Many of the Russian prizes seized in the British Chan-nel will have to be given up, as they had cleared out from France, and therefore their seizure was not legal. It has been well observed here, that though the Car is master of two seas—the Baltic and the Euxine—he dares not show his sag on either.

Cur Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, May 8, 1854.
The Assemblee Nationale, after the Administration of an Imperial Corrective—Excilement in the Counci s at the Tuilories—An Illustrious Victim to Superstition—The Universal Exhibition—Anniversary of the Death of Na-

Universal Exhibition—Anniversary of the Death of Napoleon—Memorable Sourcenive—The Prince de Beaufrement placed under the Surceillance of the Police—Arrest
of a Russian Count—Extrication of Giraud, and Genercally of the Empress.

Napeleon the Third possesses, certainly, that qualification which his great ancestor considered the most imperiant attribute of a public man, namely—success.

He wills but to realize, and strikes but to conquer; as an illustration of which, the Assemblée Nationale has just re-appeared in the ranks of journalism, after an eclipse, re-appeared in the rains of journaism, after an eclapse, by imperial soleil, of two months. And its first tones are the gentle bleatings of the lamb delighted with its free-dem after a temporary restraint. All its naughty Rus-sian sympathies are forgotten or absorbed in a patriotic nationality, which, "under the altered circumstances of the times," renders it wholly French.

The bombardment of Odessa seems to satisfy the public mind better as the details are more comprehended. The in-sult offered to a flag of truce required chastisement. Sinope was to be avenged; and the manner of effecting it—that of sparing the city, the quarantine station, the foreign ships in the harbor, and all private and neutral property, while the destruction of the Russian land batteries and vessels of war was tremendous—pleases the French, who think that while Russia is mortified, Muscovites will be conciliated, and fancy they have reason to believe that the most chivalrous character of their own hostility has been chiefly instrumental in preventing a more

wholesale onslaught.

There is evidently immense excitement at present prevailing in the councils of the Tuileries. Yesterday, Lord Cowley was closeted for four hours with M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the Emperor. It was understood that a despatch from Vienna, containing some important in-telligence from the Duke of Cambridge, was the subject telligence from the Duke of Cambridge, was the subject of interest. The Duke—and though it is impossible to indicate the source of my information, I cannot for a moment doubt its authority—is said to have impressed on Lord Cowley the necessity of urging the French government to commit itself more and more to the alliance—to increase by every possible exertion, its forces in the Earl in order to increase exercise, exerting the Damhes. in the East, in order to insure success on the Danube— that Austria wants support of this kind—wants to feel that the French have no arrière pensée, and that once witness of some brilliant operation, she will feel herself justified in flinging her arms into the scale of the Western alliance—that the young Emperor has clearly his eyes open to the desperate game which Russia is playing, but that his firm belief is, that whatever occurs at Odessa, Sebastopol, Cronstadt, or even St. Petersburg, the Czar has made his calculations for resistance, which nothing but some personal casualty-such, for instance, as his own death-will be allowed to interfere with.

Last night a telegraphic despatch was sent to Lyons, that the 42d and 72d regiments of the line should immedialely embark in steamers on the Rhone for the East. 12,000 exen have been contracted for at Marseilles, for 12,000 exen have been contracted for at Marseilles, for the supply of the French troops at Gallipoli. Ten go-vernment steam vessels have just left the port at Algiers with troops. Constant conferences have been taking place at Vienna, in the Hotel du Foreign Affairs, between Count Buol-Schauenstein and the Ambassadors of France and England on the one hand, and between the Count and the Russian Ambassador on the other. It is reported that Austria has apprised Russia that she will

Count and the Russian Ambassador on the other. It is reported that Austria has apprised Russia that she will maintain the neutrality of Montenegro by force of arms. In the account! gave of the loss of the Ercolano, I mentioned that among those who perished was the Princess Cataneo Spincas, of Naples. The unhappy lady fell a victim to the marine superstition which holds Friday to be a dies nefasius. By her influence as a principal shareholder, she prevented the steamboat from putting to sea on that day; had it done so, as was the original intention, it of course would not have met the Sicilia in the night, from which the catastrophe occurred. Sir R. Peel intends writing a more precise account than has yet been made public. It is understood that some of the passengers were Americans, but whether among those providentially rescued or not, I have not been able to ascertain.

The imperial commission of the Universal Exhibition, nothing daunted by the war, is making the most active efforts. It has already organized committees in all the departments, and elected the necessary presidents and secretaries. The Palace of Industry has now a thousand hands employed in its completion. Commerce appears to be recovering, by degrees, from the uneasiness which had been caused by the war, and though capital continues to be kept close, and the discount of paper is frequently impossible, or only to be effected on very enerous conditions, still business is more active.

The retail trade has not been for the last month below the average of previous years, The stock of goods, but in ware houses and manufactories, has never been so low as at precent, and the ordinary wants of consumption will unlock capital and produce an improvement in general business.

Friday, the fifth of May, it may safely be predicted, will not, for centuries to come, fail to be a marked day in the annals of France. It was exactly on this day, thirty-three years ago, that the great Aspoleon, imprisoned on a lone rock in them in highty spirit which had shaken Old

that a Russian Count, living in Paris, who seems to have been exempt from the operation of the order which recalled all Russians to their country, was suspected of keeping up a secret correspondence with St. Peterburg, and the police yesterday paid him a domicillary visit at his resistence at a villa in the Rue Lafontaine, at Anteuil. Although the commissary and his agents executed their duty with due courtesy and forbearance, the Russian became furious, and threatened to kill the first man who should enter his apartments. He was at length secured, and after undergoing an examination at the Prefectaur, was sent to the prison Maras.

Sir Hamilton Seymour is in Paris, and since the days of Abuel Kadir there has not been seen such another lion.

of Abael Kadir there has not been seen such another lion.

At the theatres, the great event of the week has been the benefit of Mario. Such is the favor enjoyed by this now unrivalled tener, that had the opera house been twice its present size it would not have contained the applicants for admission. The selection was "I Barblere," and Mario was never in better volco. His Almaviva exhibited a spirit, galety, and ensarin which outdid himself. One thing the world is sure of: while Mario remains on the stage the modern or vociferating school, in which vulgar strength of lungs stands in the place of art, sweetness, and finish, all that gives a charm to vocal music, will find an unconquerable opponent.

Melle. Nan has left the Grand Opera and is about to proceed to America. She takes with her a orilliant reputation.

The case of the poor Giraud, now, as I have said, happly relieved from his perilous durance, has caused a general opening of purse strings, and considerable sums are daily being forwarded to Lyons for the benefit of the sappers who so courageously exerted themselves for his emancipation. Such was the stench from the dead body which for ten dave had lain beside.

of the sappers who so courageously exerted themselves for his emancipation. Such was the stench from the dead body which for ten days had lain besting the sappers on entering it, after Girand's extrication, fell down in a stupor, from which he did not recover for two hours.

Something similar occurred in 1836, at Champ Vert, also near Lyons. Workmen were occupied in sinking a well in that commune, when they perceived that the woodwork employed to keep up the earth, bent beneath its weight, and they immediately ascented. Dufavel, however, the contractor, determined to go down and examine the state of things, and had scarcely reached a depth of forty feet, before the earth above him fell in. He was carried to the bottom, which was xixty-two feet from the surface, and his retreat cut off. The woodwork falling in, had made a sort of arch, on which the soil rested, and in this tomb, without air, and without light, he remained for fourteen days, supported by some food which was sent down to him. He was buried in and up to his thighs, and stood on part of the woodwork, the remainder of which, forming a precarious arch above him, seemed likely to fall upon and crush him at any moment.

Those who let him down in the basket thought to rescue him by pulling the rope violently through the woodwork, but Dufavel observed that every movement endangered the fall of the whole mass. He cut the rope, and to this circumstance owed his ultimate release, for his companions, perceiving that the rope had been cut, concluded that the centractor must be alive, and thus works to extricate him by a corps of engineers were set on foot. For thirty six hours he remained, before a hole could be perforated, through which food could be sent him. His only companion and solace was a large blue-bottle fly, who shared his meals, and broke, by its loud bursing, the melancholy stillness of his prison. When, at last, a hele large enough to admit light was dug, he suddenly drove back his head, because, he said, he felt so cold! This impression, he afte

## THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

THE BURDHENT OF ODESSA.

[From the London Times, May 9.]

It is remarkable that, although seventeen days have elapsed since the bombardment of Odessa on the 22d ult., and several accounts of that important operation have been made public by the French, the German, and even the Russian government, no authentic or oficial account of this event has been published, or, as far as we know, received, by the British government from the officers in command of our own fleet. We have now be fore us a short despatch from the French Admiral, dated from his flag ship the Ville de Paris, in the roads of Odessa, on the 25th of April, and published in the Monitour of the 6th of May. We have also a despatch, or report, from the Russian General Osten-Sacken, of the 23d of April, which gives the Russian account of these operations; and, hastly, we have a more detailed account, which has gone the round of the German papers, and has been transmitted to us from Vienna, but which includes a variety of particulars not confirmed by any official information. With regard to this last communication, we may at once observe that the other and more authentic accounts do not coincide in point of date with the statement it contains. We have no reason to believe that any considerable portion of the combined feets reached Oslessa as early as the 14th of April, or that any negotiations were opened with the Russian authorities, or that on the 17th the fleet thundered forth a salute of 900 guns. The actual oc currence lies in a narrower compass, and the Russian Export on the subject in his order of the day, to dispel, or at least to diminish, the alarm which such an attack was calculated to excite.

There is no doubt that it was on the afternoon of the 21st of April that the combined fleets, consisting of 6 three-deckors, 13 two deckers, and 9 steam frigates, cast anchor at a distance of about two miles from the town of Odessa. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Admiral Dundas and Admiral Hamelin sent in a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the Russian Engl

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About 4 P. M., Admirals Dundas and Hamelin sent me a flag of truce, with a letter demanding me to deliver up with the least possible delay, the Russian, English, and French vessels in the pratique and quarantine ports. I gave no answer to this presumptuous demand, as they might reasonably have expected.

On the 10th of April, about 6 A. M., sine steamers of the enemy, one carrying 58 guns, and eight carrying for the most part 32, baving passed beyond the reach of the first or right hand battery, attacked in turn, the five others, sending at the same time shells into the town, and then the whole stationed themselves in front of the sixth battery, that on the left placed on the point of the mich of the pratique port.

Our batteries on the bank mount 48 guns, as follows—The 1st carrying 6 mortars. callive, 36, and 24, 46 guns, 42 guns, 48 g

the line of battile ship and the steamers left our left side, regained their position, at the same time that the vessel which was opposite batteries 2 and 3 withdrew to the line.

The relation of the brilliant manner in which the officers and troops conducted themselves is the best proof shich I can give them of my lively gratitude.

May we always then, aided by divine grace, continue to serve God, our Emperor, and our country as conscientiously as we have done to-day.

Signed by the Aid-de-Camp of General Baron Osten-Sacken.

The Vienna Presse of the 4th inst., has an Odessa letter of the 25th uit., of which the following is a translation:—The last ship belonging to the combined fleets has disappeared to-day, and the excitement and terror of the inhabitants of Odessa have in some measure subsided. As the Anglo-French vessels neared the city, the greater part of the people fled. As on the 13th, the Furious, which had nominally come to fetch newsy the English and French Consuls, was fired at by the strand batteries, the commander of the port probably had a presentiment that the protecting fleet would soon sypear. Accordingly, on the 14th of April, he addresseds a proclamation to the inhabitants of Odessa, have in his he summoned them, as a bleckade, or even a bombardment, was to be expected, to remeve their goods into the interior. At half-past three on the 14th seven men of war hove in sight, and announced their arrival by discharging a few guns at our port-batteries. In spite of the assurance of the Russian officers that the danger was not so near, the terrified people fied from the city, which was garrisoned by strong detachments of soldiers.

Without loss of time intelligence was forwarded to St. Petersburg and Sebastopol that the bombardment of Odessa, had begun on the 14th. The newly arrived vessels, however, kept out of the range of the port batteries, and smapped up all the merchantmen that attempted to enter the harbor. During the night between the 14th and 15th the vessels sent a few broaddides into th

turned, and their first salutation was a broadside from 900 guns.

On the 17th Aprila steamer, with a flag of truce flying, entered the port, but a few shots which were fired from the batteries prevented her advancing. A Russianship went off to the steamer, which had brought a written summas from the British Admiral to surrender all the ships which were in the port. This was peremptorily refused, and at three on the same day the ships, then at a greater distance, opened a tremendous fire on our trand batteries, two of which were dismounted. Two magazines took fire, but as night drew on the bombardment cessed. From the 18th up to the 22d negotiations were carried on, during which the Russians were receiving reinforcements, and the injured batteries got into order. On the 22d steight in the morning, a still more violent bombardment began, which was continued without interruption until half-past six in the evening. Most of the strand batteries were injured, and those in the morth sast corner of the port were almost entirely dismounted.

The loss of the Russians, who displayed the greatest

published at Odessa on the 23d of April:—

1. The versels under a neutral flag now in the port of Odes's, cannot leave it so long as the enemy's fleet shall be in sight of the town.

2. The captains and sailors will find an asylum in a locality which will be especially dectimed for the purpose, beyond the reach of projectiles, and in which they must submit to the quarantine regulations.

3. Versels with cargoes will be allowed to deposit their disposal choices which the authorities will place at their disposal.

4. Captains and sailors who may not desire their continues of the captains and sailors who may not desire their disposal.

their disposal.

4. Captains and sallors who may not desire to avail themelves of the locality offered to them must implicity only the orders of the captain of the port and in case of resist ance, they will bring themselves within the application of the laws of war.

5. Beyond the limits of the protection which is offered to captain, sallors, and cargoes under a neutral flag, the authorities disclaim beforehand all responsibility as regards the salety of vessels.

6. All vessels under a neutral flag may leave the portion and provided the salety of vessels.

the earlety of vessels.

6. All vessels under a neutral flag may leave the port without any obstacle, as soon as the enemy's fleet shall have departed.

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them the only two French vessels that were there.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

The London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette says, in reference to the operations of the combined fleets in the Baltic—

The enemy is taking effective steps to create difficulties on the part of the combined fleets in approaching the long line of coast which borders its territories, especially in the vicinity of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which operations will have to be watched and well considered by the Baltic fleets.

The advices received from Copenhagen announce that the Imperial Senate for Finland has, in consequence of the commencement of hostilities between Ruesia and the Western Powers, sanctioned various resolutions regarding the light and pilot service in the Gulfs in Finland and Bothnia, to the effect that ell lights in the Gulf of Finland will not be lighted until further notice, with the exception of those of Norskars and Euskars, in the Gulf of Bothnia. These will, however, be extinguished as soon as a ship belonging to the enemy makes her appearance in the neighborhood. The pilot stations on the outer coast of the Gulf of Finland, and the inner pilot station at the Furkala-Odde, as well as those of Aland and Signilskar, are to be removed to the nearest place inside the island, or to the main land, with the exception of the outer coast of the Gulf of Finland, and along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, are to remain at their stations, also, until further notice, except in the event of any vessel of the enemy appearing, when they are to depart without delay. All beacoms and sca marks established on the outer coast, and at the entrance from the sea, are to be removed, and, if necessary, all the marks and beacons on both sides of the Interval of the purpose of piloting vessels going inside the islands along the score; in the event of any vessel of the enemy appearing, when they are to depart without delay. All beacons and sca marks established on the outer coast, and at the entrance from the sea, are to be removed, and

Correttes are taking prizes off Sundsball, Gene and Asland.

At a banquet in the park, on the lat of May, the Swedish House of Yeomen drank with enthusiasm the health of the admiral.

The French fleet had arrived at Wingoe Sound, and continued its pregress to join Sir Charles Napier's force at Stockholm.

[From the London News, May 10.]

A stirring rumor reached London by telegraph yesterday. It declared that the division of the Russian fleet, which has been lying frozen under the guns of Sweaborg—being at last liberated from the ice—had ventured to creep out, and that admiral Napier, on reciving this intelligence, had hoisted a signal to make ready for sea immediately. Could any reliance be placed on this story, we might look for immediate news of some decisive blow having been struck. The rumor has, however, all the characteristics of that numerous class which at present

were cerret on, dring with the bar has and expensations where the control of the property of t

protable that more cated hostilities than are at present not the vortex of actual hostilities than are at present not the vortex of actual hostilities than are at present matter and for any form of the count upon Sweden and Norway (and Denmark must folcount upon Sweden and Norway (and Denmark must folcount upon Sweden alone outnumbers that the gunboat fotilial low their lead) as efficient the first folder only two things can prevent them: The first is the commercial interest of the whole north of Germany, and especially Prussia. The only available outlet for their merchandles is by the Memal, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, and intermediate streams and harbors. France can check mate their traffic on the Upper Rhine, and the navigation of the Lower Rhine is not yet placed on the most satisfactory footing. The Belgian railways can only be turned to account by Westphalia and the Rhine provinces. The steamers of the French and English Baltic fleets would, in the event of way, herawtically seal up the trade of North Germany; while for South Germany in the Adriatic, Trieste and Venios, would be blockaded on the east, and the route by Hayre and the Rhine cleased on the west. Germany cannot afford to be thus hedged in for the sake of Russia, which, after concluding a commercial treaty with Prussia, evaded its fulfilment for many years, and ultimately declared it annulled without assigning any reason. For the German evereigns to throw themselves into the scale of Russia will be to sow discontent and disaffection broadcast throughout all their territories. In that case another Frankfort Parliament may be convened, forewarned by the weaknesses and errors of the last.

IMPORTANT FROM PERSIA.

IMPORTANT FROM PERSIA.

Under the title of "Rupture between Persia and Russia," the Journal de Constantinople publishes the following on the incident mentioned in the dispatches from Constantinople:—

According to letters from Teheran, written by persons in a position to be well informed, the Russian ambassacer extraordinary. Count Kanikoff, who had been sent to Persia to extort fresh concessions from the Shah, and force him to declare himself against the Sublime Porte, and who, from unfavorable circumstances, thought it prudent to stop at Tillis, is said to have sent from that place to M. Dolgorouki, Russian minister at the court of Persia, an order to call on the Persian government, by means of an ultimatum, to declare with Russia against Turkey. The same letters announce that the Shah of Persia is said to have replied to this arrogant ultimatum by giving orders to 50,000 men to proceed to the Turco-Persian frontiers, under the command in chief of Mehemet Kahn, his minister of war. The Shah is said to intend to demand from Russia the restitution of the provinces which have been taken from him at different periods. If this news be confirmed, it may be considered as very favorable to Turkey and her allies.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

It is stated on good authority here that Russia recently notified to Prussia that she had determined to address an ultimatum to Austria, calling upon her to explain her conduct, and summoning her, rather peremptorily, to declare herself either for or against, but, at all events, to declare herself. The Prussian Minister replied, that the Emperor of Russia need not give himself the trouble of addressing an ultimatum to Austria, as he (the Prussian) well knew, and could tell beforehand, the nature of the answer that would be given. Nearly at the same time Austria informed Prussia that she also was to address an attimatum to Russia, calling upon her to account for her intrigues, and her revolutionary attempts in the States of neighboring sovereigns, and in particular Montenagre, when she (Austria) was determined to put down by force the revolt. She also reproaches Russia with her conduct in the Principalities, and insists upon their evacuation. When ultimatums of such a kind are passing to and fre we may soon expect something more serious.

The Austrian government having by the late treaty engaged to acquaint the Prussian government with the course it proposes to pursue in respect to the Eartern question, have given notice that it is resolved to march upon Montenegro if the Vladits should continue hostilities against Turkey, and that it will maintain the neutrality of Montenegro by force of arms.

TURKEY AND GREECE. Turkey is going to blockade Greece.
At Toulon, on the 5th, detachments of marines embarked for Greece, to protect the French there.
The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will proceed to England to return the visit of the Duke of Cambridge. His imperial highness will probably go in the frigate Radetski, and himself take the command of her.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTI-

NOPLE.
VIENNA, Sunday, May 7.
According to advices from Constantinople of the 27th
ult., the Freuch Ambassador insisted on the united Catholic Greeks being permitted to remain in Turkey.
A serious misunderstanding arose, and General Baraguay d'Hilliers prepared to leave Constantinople, when
the Porte yielded.
Generals Jellachich and Mamula have received positive
orders to enter the Herzegowins and Upper Albania immediately, should the Montengrins cross the frontise
and the Pachas demand the assistance of Austria.

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CONSTERNATION AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A letter from the Baltic of the 25th ult, in the Monsiteur, says:—The tnaw of them Neva is expected in two days. The ice has already broken up in the Gulf at a little distance from Cronstadt, which will be very probably accessible at the end of the month. The approach of hostillities is strongly felt at St. Petersburg, and measures are being taken with a view to dangers which are profoundly apprehended, though denied. Four batteries have just been established at the entrance of the Neva. The treasure in the fortress was sent eight days age to Moscow. From the 27th, the command of the town will be divided between four military governors, and the state of slegs will be applied in all its rigor. Many persons are leaving for the interior of the country. The departure of the Emperor for Peterhoff, where the court was to have gone on the 27th, is adjourned. The displeasure (micontentement) caused by the policy of Austria was every day expressed more openly. It had been affirmed in some salcons, that the government was preparing to place that power, by an ultimatum, under the necessity of pronouncing for or against it.

INTENDED RUSSIAN MERCIES TO THEIR

INTENDED RUSSIAN MERCIES TO THEIR PRISONERS.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 30th ult. appears in the Cologne Gazette, and shows how the Russians are "reckoning their chickens before they are hatched?".—
"I am now looking at a regulation drawn up and relating to the treatment of prisoners of war. It will be published in a few days. It comprises 47 paragraphs, and concerns those who may be taken with arms in their hands on the field of battle or on board ship, and who may belong to this or that nation. Thus, the Hungarians, when made prisoners, are to be sent to Siberia, or else given up to Austria; the Turks will be treated as prisoners of war generally are; but strangers and Christians serving in the Turkish ranks, as also renegacies, will be treated as common felons. Medical men are in the same category as the Turks, that is, simple prisoners of war, and so are all that are not virtually active combatants. The Poles, like the Hungarians, and all the prisoners, indeed, should they be retractory, are to be transported in chains. The Turkish officers, if Muselmen, are to be consigned to Tula, in the interior, the soldiers to Orel, the Christians to Karsk, the strangers (except the Poles and Hungarians) to Kaloga and Risaand. Russian Poles are to be confined in the dungeons of the fortress of Kiew, and tried by courts-martial."

PREPARATIONS BY SWEDEN.

Sweden continues her warlike preparations. Pive fresh batteries of artillery have been ordered to be put on a war feeting. The national sympathies are decidedly in favor of the Western Powers. The fleet is at another at Elfsnabben.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.

The Armoricain of Brest announces that on the morning of the 4th inst., the ship of the line Dupers, commanded by Captain Penaud, salled from that port to join the squadron of Admiral Parsoyal-Daschenes in the Baltic. The friguses Psyche and Semiliants, which belong to the same squadron, were still in the roads. The first rate frigate Vengrance was also preparing to quit Lorient for the Baltic. The ship Donawort and the steam corvette Tyaiphone were being armed at Lorient, and orders to fit up the ship Duguay-Trouin, the screw snip Annibal, the Bassas, and Cocyte, were daily expected from Paris. The sqrew ship Wagram will, it is believed, be launched in the course of the montin. There are unwants of twelve ships of war of all sizes on the stocks at Lorient, several of which are in a sufficiently advanced condition to be speedily launched if necessary.

The Sastinelle Toulemants of the 4th inst. states that orders "ad pasched from Paris to embark, in the briga Cerf and Ulivier, And is the steam arise Solon, four comparies of the third Regiment of Marines, who are to be launded in the Greeian Archipeiago. The steam convette Pluton arrived that morning from Algiera, when also left the steam frigates Magellan, Montesuum, Sanc, Cacique, Tanger, Canada, and Carbere, taking on board troops and materiel for Constantinople.

The Infernal, Captelesues, and Narval, with troops for the East, were to leave Toulon on the 4th.

The Orders of Brast states that the Prench arsumals held in reserve twenty-seven ships of the line and upwards of 400 inferior vessels, such as frigates, corvettes, NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE.